The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
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Bedford Oct 30, '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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BY

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Political.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' COMMITTEE.

COMRADES:—When the rebel armies were overthrown and the rebel leaders forgiven by our magnanimous Chief, the whole world wondered at the generosity which pardoned men guilty of such a crime. The least we expected was that the Government, for which we had fought and for which so many had given up their lives, was secured against the possibility of another conspiracy. But warned by history and taught by our own experience among the misguided people of the South, we maintained our organizations, and now, in the forefront of another peril, congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom of that decision. So throughly have our military brothers reunited themselves that only a few who wore the Union blue can be induced to join the ranks of the rebel Democracy. Our camps extend East and West; from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and there is not a veteran who does not realize that the public danger may once more call him to the field. The alarming spectacle of a formal combination between the two great columns of treason—the rebel army of the South and the rebel sympathizers of the North—is the living proof of great impending calamities. These desperate men—the one side still vaunting their treason against the country, and the other still boasting of the aid and comfort extended to them—profess to be confident of success in the approaching election. The animosity they bore to our beloved Commander-in-chief—now the candidate of the great Republican party—survives the hollow gratitude with which they hailed his liberal terms of peace, and now, remembering only that he struck them in the field, and coldly forgetting how he forgave their great offence, they are toiling with superhuman energy to defeat him for the Presidency, and to place in that high office a fit successor of its present guilty occupant. Their hatred of Grant extends to all our heroic leaders, with one or two exceptions. The only offence of these accomplished soldiers is their fidelity to the country for which they fought. General George H. Thomas in Tennessee, General Irwin McDowell in Mississippi, General George H. Meade in Georgia, General Canby in South Carolina, and General Reynolds in Texas, with their predecessors, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, Swayne, and Mower, are proscribed and slandered—like common felons—while every Union man in the South, black and white, is subjected to inconceivable cruelty and oppression. This wholesale malevolence, looking directly to the restoration of the rebel governments, teaches us not only the wisdom and justice of our organization, but invokes us to renewed efforts in favor of Grant and Colfax, the standard-bearers of the Republican party, and for our gallant comrades, Hartranft and Campbell, our standard-bearers in the State contest.

The fundamental ideas of this rebel combination are that nothing has been gained by the success of our arms, but that every thing has been lost. To forget the sanctified dead, to ignore and outrage the gallant living, and to remember and reward those only whose crimes in any other nation would have been punished by death or confiscation, is the inspiring motive of our adversaries. What American soldier does not feel the insult? What American citizen does not burn to resent it? Instead of cordially submitting to the laws passed by overwhelming Congressional majorities, and carried into effect for the grand purpose of reorganizing the South upon the basis of equal justice and equal rights, our recent adversaries openly threaten a new resort to arms.

At no period in the rebellion have they been at once so defiant and so cruel. United in antagonism to the laws, to the national credit, to the national currency, to the public peace, and to those great principles for which we contended, and succeeded in maintaining, they coolly appeal to the people and ask a verdict in favor of their incredible crimes. Speaking now for the returned Volunteers of Pennsylvania, who were disfranchised by the Seymour Democracy, we solemnly renew our devotion to our beloved country, and ascert, not simply our readiness to support our candidates at the ballot-box, but our determination, at all times, to march to our Government's defence against her enemies. By order of the Committee.

CHAS. H. T. COLLIS. *Chairman.*
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby returns from New York before the adjournment of the Convention—How the nominations were received at the Corners.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, }
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky. }
July 13, 1868. }

I didn't stay in Noo York till the Convention adjourned, for a most excellent reason, to wit, viz: my money run out. The Melesian female with whom I wuz forst to board required payment in advance, and uv course under sich an arrangement there wuz nothing left for me but to succum. The length uv my stay redoost itself to a mere matter uv money. I tried the borrowin dodge, and the cheekin dodge, but good Lord! wat cood I do with an entire Convenshun, all uv 'em more or less tryin to live in the same way? I left and came home while I cood, and before it was everlastingly too late. When I left I spozed ther wuz no doubt uv the nominashen uv Pendleton. The "young eagle uv the West" hed received 155 votes, and wuz againin, and Seymour hed declined so often and so persistently that goin back on my yoosual disbeleef in these fellers, hevin declined a great many offices myself that I wanted, I reely beleeved the cuss wuz in earnist, and saw nothing that cood stand between Pendleton and success. Ez I left the Ohio river, I got out uv the reach uv railrods and telegraphs, and I told the people all along that Pendleton hed bin nominated on the 10th ballot, and that the country wuz all ablaze with enthoosiasm for him and greenbax, so certain wuz I uv his success.

On arriving at the Corners, I found that intense anxiety wuz manifested by the citizens thereof. They were all gathered at Bascom's discussin the matter when I hove in sight on a mule wich I hed borrowed at Secessionville to ride over onto.

"Who is it?" asks Dekin Pogram, ketchin the mule by the bridle. "Who is it, and wat principles hev we got to support this fall?"

"Pendleton and greenbax," shouted I. "Pendleton, the young eagle uv the West, who is opposed to the bloated aristocratic bondholders, wich wood crush us labrin men into the dust. Pendleton, who believes that ef greenbax is good enough for us honest laborin men, they are good enough for the aristocrat, who, like the King in the nursery rhyme, sits in his parlor, countin his money. Pendle—

"Enuff!" said Bascom, "enuff, save that speech, Parson, till we hev our ratificashun. In the meantime, get off and take suthin. So good do I feel over the result that I am willing to stand treet for the crowd. Come one, come all."

These few remarks of Bascom's wuz hailed with satisfaction. Ez one man the entire crowd moved into his place, and ez one man they all assuaged their thurst. Bascom can move the Corners quicker than any man in it. Wat a happy possishen is hissen!

The next nite it wuz desided to hev a ratificashn, that the Corners mite contribbit her mite towards swellin the enthoosiasm on the buzzum uv which Pendleton wuz to sweep to glory. We met in the open air, in front of Bascom's, and the impashent crowd called on me to give an account uv my stewardship.

I opened by statin that I went to Noo York under pekoolyerly embarrassin circumstances. The whole money power uv the east wuz arrayed agin us. The aristocratic Belmont which is the agent of the Rothchilds, the money-king of the world, wuz determined to foist onto the Dimocrisy either Chase, the accursed Abolitionist, or Seymour, the pekoolyer pet of Wall street, which street is, I may sling in here for the benefit uv my hearers, where the money bizniss is mostly done, and where they sleep on Government bonds and spend the heft of their time a clippin off the cupons.

"Wat is cupons?" asked Deeken Pogram. I explained to the blessed old saint wat coupons wuz, and went on.

"This Wall street influence wood, my brethren, hev corrupted the Democrisy. Wall street came into Tammany Hall and wanted to control our ackshen. But we wuzn't to be purchist. The more Wall street offered to enslave the Dimocrasy, the more yoor representatives, gloriyin in their manhood, spurned their proffered bribes. We went their determined to emancipate the yeomanry uv the country from the bondage of the bloated bondholder—we went there pledged to Pendleton, the young eagle uv the West—pledged to tender the bloated bondholder, if we paid him anything, greenbax for his bloated bonds, or nothin. We went ther determined to annihilate this yeer Seemore and his bloated supporters."

"Rah for Pendleton!" sung out the crowd.

"Three groans for Seymour, the bloated bondholders' agent!"

Both cheers and groans were given with a will, and I proceeded.

"My friends, yoo nevr'll know wat we, the people's defenders, hed to contend with. The bloated bondholders hed money—we hed none. They were determined to fasten the yoke on yoor necks—we were determined to hist it off. They wuz determined to hev Seymour, with all Wall street at his back, fastened on to yoo, to grind yoo into dust, but feeling that if he shood be nominated we cood never support him, we riz in our mite and manfully compelled em to withdraw this man and give us the people's choice, George H. Pendleton, the eagle of the——"

At this pint Deekin Pogram's son Gamaliel, wuz seen puttin down the hill ez fast ez his mule cood git. Joe Bigler notist him fust and rusht out uv the crowd to intercept him. The boy had a noospaper in his hand, wich Joseph took from him, and run to where I wuz standin on the hed uv a barl.

"Here's the last Louisville paper, sed Joseph unfolding it. "Shel I reed it?"

"Reed! Reed!" yelled the the crowd. "Giv us the noose uv the downfall uv the bloated bondholders!"

"Before I reed," sed Josep, who hed glanced at the headings uv the telegraft collum, "give three more cheers for Pendleton and greenbax. Hip, hip—"

"Rah!" cheered the crowd.

"Now three groans, and let them be good ones, for Seymour and his cussid doctrine wich will grind us into dust under the heels of Belmont, and aid the furrin capitalists by payin the bonds in gold!"

And they groaned as heartily ez they cheered.

"We, ez Dimocrats," continued Josef, "hev sworn by our altars and our fires, never to support for offis wun who wood pay a debt inkurred by a unconstitooshnel government in a unconstitooshnel war in anything but the debased currency wich that unconstitooshnel government ishood."

"Never! never! we sware!"

"Very good," said Josef; "This paper wich I hold in my hand conveys the afflictin intelligence that on the twenty-second ballot Governor Horasho Seymore, uv New York, wuz nomenated, and that Frank Blair wuz nomenated by acclamation. Ez Seymour is opposed bitterly to Pendleton's greenback policy, I spose, uv coarse, the Corners will repoodiate the ackshen uv the convenshin."

And with a laff which wuz devilish in the extreme, Josep left the stand.

The meetin broke up in a row. The Corners felt that they hed bin imposed upon and hed I not got out uv the way I mite hev been personally injoored. The Deekin, Bascom, Kernel Mcpelter, Issaker Gavitt, and I met in the Post offis, after the excited crowd had dispersed, and consulted. We wuz in rather a tite place. Relayn on the strength uv our candidate, we hed gone too far in denouncin the others, though for that matter wat could we do? The two policies is so cussid opposite, that we can't support the one without denouncin the tother. It wus decided that we support the ticket. We felt it wuz safe. Seymour, if he is elected, can't discriminate between his supporters in the distrihooshen uv the post offices, and after all that is the reel question at ishoo. After givin the suljick a more matoor considerashen, we came to the conclushen that the credit and standin uv the Government demanded the payment uv the nashnel indebtedness in gold, and that anything short uv that wood be repoodiashin.

"I wonder," sed I, "that any honest man—any man who bleeves in maintaining unimpaired the credit uv the Government, shood think for a moment uv payin the debt in anything but wat wuz contemplated—honest hard gold!" At a meeting next nite to ratify Seymour's nominashen, I sed this over agin, and asked em if any Dimocrat who remembered the glorious fite Jackson made for hard money, wood consent for a moment to multiply a irredeemable paper currency? No! Let us, ez our glorious standard bearer Seymour hez so boldly proclaimed, let us pay our debts in Dimekratic money—gold—hard, shinin, yaller gold. Three cheers for Seymour!"

And they cheered as vigorously ez I ever heerd men cheer. Ther aint no trouble in managin the Dimocrisy. All they want is to hev it settled wat they are to hurrah for, and they hurrah for it. Notwithstanding the *fopaw* I made the first nite we shell poll the usual vote for Seymour, and possibly more. Yet the experiment wuz a little risky. I will never ratify agin till I know wat I am ratifying and for whom.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

GRANT IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

Toward night, as very hard fighting was going on near the plaza, it was suddenly discovered that the detachment engaged was almost out of ammunition. The men were under a hot fire, and could not hold their ground for a moment without cartridges. Taylor's headquarters were a mile back outside of the town, at "Fort Number One," a captured redoubt. Grant, who had been with his regiment from the firing of the first musket, volunteered to go and find him or Twiggs, and order up ammunition.

He prepared for his ride behind a house, and then dashed out. The moment he emerged from cover he was under a sweeping artillery and musketry fire from forts and houses. But he was probably the best horseman in the army, and his skill did him good service. Before running the hot gauntlet, he had adopted the posture of the Camanche Indians in similar peril—lying against the side of his horse, with one foot thrown over the saddle and his hand clutched in the mane. Being on the opposite side from the enemy, and shots to harm him must pass through the steed.

His horse was well trained, and with Grant clinging to him in that awkward position, and "bobbing" up and down with his motion, he started at a quick run. On the way he had to jump an earth wall nearly four feet high. He made the leap splendidly, and though balls whistled and shells exploded all around him, Grant had the good fortune to reach the fort safely. He found Twiggs, who gave the order to forward the ammunition, but before it could start our troops came pouring back. With great but fruitless gallantry, they had got into a place in which they could not stay. As Grant himself afterward described it, they were like the man who caught a wild boar.—*Richardson's Grant.*

A DANGER of ELECTING SEYMOUR.

We do not endorse that mode of conducting political warfare which invades the sanctuary of a candidate's home, and discusses the details of his domestic affairs; but there is one fact connected with the private history of Horatio Seymour and his family that it would be criminal to the welfare of the country to withhold from public knowledge. The people ought to understand that the Democratic candidate for President is liable to be the victim to hereditary insanity, and that his elevation to the highest office in the Government may speedily result in devolving its powers and duties upon Blair, whose known personal character and revolutionary sentiments, viewed in the light of recent experience with Vice Presidents succeeding to the Presidency, make the contingency worthy of serious contemplation.

Relative to Seymour's tendency to insanity, the Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the following statement:

"One of his brothers developed similar tendencies, and was confined in a lunatic asylum, and there died. Mr. Horatio Seymour himself was troubled, years ago, in a manner so menacing that he spent several months in seclusion, abstaining from all business, and avoiding care and excitement of every kind."

The New York *Post* has an article on the same subject, from which we extract the subjoined paragraph:

"These facts aught not to be concealed; the Democratic masses themselves ought to know exactly what their ticket means—it means Blair as President. No ordinary motive could induce the *Evening Post* to touch upon the sacred fears and private misfortunes of a respectable individual, but when the American people are asked to make that citizen their ruler, his private infirmities become public dangers, the solemn terrors of his closet become the peril of the nation."—*Chicago Republican.*

FACTS FOR CAMPAIGNERS.

The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the present fiscal year are only $102,818,447 in paper, whereas ten years ago, on a gold basis, and before the era of high prices, they were $70,000,000 under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan.

Since the war closed, in a period of about three years, the public debt has been reduced between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

The Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Republican Congresses have removed $191,000,000 of taxes, that but for this action the people would now be called upon to pay.

In three years the army has been reduced from 1,005,516 men to about 40,000, and a proposition is now pending for its reduction to 25,000.

The years of war cost $3,000,000,000, and the years of peace about $300,000,000.

The taxes removed have been all from domestic industry, from cotton, from agricultural products, from minerals, from petroleum, and that the tax upon whisky has been reduced 75 per cent., and upon tobacco 25 per cent.

Of the eleven States which went into rebellion, eight have been restored to their old relations to the Union under loyal governments, and are now represented in Congress.

MARTIN F. CONWAY says he is going to take the stump in the present campaign, and declares himself for Grant and Colfax. He closes his letter as follows: "We have had war enough. I prefer peace, and am willing to take it on the basis of existing facts. We are lucky enough now (as we were at the end of our great Revolution) to have at the head of the army a man who, though coming out a conqueror from a great war, sighs for peace; a simple and virtuous citizen, whose ambition is to settle the affairs of his country on a just basis, and then, when his term of office is finished, to retire to private life. It seems to me that we should be content to rest where we are, without speculating upon the results of another war."

Poetry.

[From the New York Tribune.]

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

[Gen. U. S. Grant's Letter of Acceptance.]

BY WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE.

"Let us have Peace!" is the cry of the millions
Who fought for the starry-gemmed flag of the free;
'Tis the prayer of the hero, the song of civilians,
That rolls from the mountains far down to the sea.
The nation that rocked in the tempest and gloom,
And drifted in doubt to the wrecked on the shore,
The storm has outlived, and the thunders that boom
Are voices that prophesy tempest no more.

"Let us have Peace!" is the sigh of the lowly,
That walk in the vale where the cypress is seen,
Who mourn their departure with tenderness holy,
And kneel where the graves are perennially green;
And where the "Unknown," in their silence are sleeping,
The feet of the angels are pressing the sod,
And vespers of harmony round them are keeping,
While Martyrs of Freedom have gone to their God.

"Let us have Peace!" the evangel of LABOR,
Where toilers imploringly lift up their hands;
Go! wipe off the stains from the death-dealing sabre,
And build the bright altar of hope for all lands;
Lo! radiant from darkness the temple of glory
Throws wide to the world the broad aisles of the fame;
And freemen shall toil as they utter the story,
And children repeat to the ages again.

"Let us have Peace!" is the chorus ascending
From hamlets that lie 'mid the pine-covered hills,
And like a glad anthem in unison blending,
Floats on till the plain with its melody thrills;
And rivers that roll to the land of the West,
And prairies that wake to the hymn of the free,
With millions of freemen imploring for rest,
Swell psalms of rejoicing while bending the knee.

"Let us have Peace!" from the war's wild commotion,
The trumpet's alarms, and the crash of the field,
And let the new bliss, like the billows of ocean,
Roll over the land where the hero has kneeled;
The smoke of the battle has swept from the sky,
The thunders have ceased, and the bugle's wild blast;
The chains have been riven! and loud from on high
The reveille calls to the love of the Past!

"LET US HAVE PEACE!" in a holy thanksgiving,
The Hero-voice cries, in the name of the LORD!
For the sake of the dead! for the sake of the living!
Turn spears into pruning-hooks—to plowshares the sword!
And out of the darkness shall come forth the beaming
Of Glory's bright sun where the foemen have trod,
And Freedom shall teach, with a truth all-redeeming,
That PEACE WITH OUR BROTHER IS PEACE WITH OUR GOD!

Miscellaneous.

HAVING THINGS TO FIT

"Henry," said my uncle to me one day, just after the tailor had been measuring me for a new suit, "can you tell me why the tailor measured you? Why did he not make your clothes without giving himself so much trouble?"

"Oh, uncle?" said I, "if he had not measured my clothes, he would never made them fit."

"Very true," said he "and now I hope you will learn something from the tailor. If he should make your new clothes too large or too small for you, trouble enough will you have with them, but if they should fit you, why then they will add greatly to your comfort. Much of your happiness in the world consists in our having things to fit."

Though I understood what uncle meant about my new suit fitting me, I did not quite catch his meaning as to the other things. I suppose he saw this, for he went on talking thus:

"Things must be fitting to give comfort. If a poor man, who cannot keep himself, keeps a dog; if a man sets up in business which he does not understand; if one ventures into deep water who cannot swim, or bids at an auction for what he cannot pay, these things are not fitting, and cannot answer."

Uncle saw that I was listening, and proceeded thus:

"If people would consider how they could help each other, they would find themselves better fitted to do so in a hundred instances than they suppose. 'How shall I get my potatoes to market?' said one to his neighbor, 'for you know I have a horse and no cart.' 'Oh,' replied his neighbor, 'I know one having potatoes to sell, who at this time has a cart and no horse; you are just suited to one another.' The two potatoe sellers gladly agreed to help each other, and being well fitted to do so, all things went off pleasantly."

Uncle kept looking at me to see if I well understood him.

"Some time ago I heard of a blind man and a cripple who wanted to go to the same place, but could not tell how to get there. As to helping one another that seemed altogether out of the question. 'Nothing is easier,' said a bystander, 'for if you take matters right, you are just suited for each other's benefit. Let the cripple use his eyes, and the other his legs, and arm and the affair will be settled.' And so it was; they could not have suited one another better."

My uncle's meaning was plan enough now.

"I once was acquainted with a clever tradesman, who knew very well how to keep it. I advised him to take a partner, and recommended to him a plain, honest man, not one of your spendthrifts who run through all they get, but one who was frugal and prudent. The partners did exceedingly well together. The one did the getting, and the other managed the saving; they were exactly fitted for one another."

No one could deny the truth of every word spoken by my uncle, who then said:

"All that is done by our Heavenly Father is done suitably. Spring, summer, autumn and winter, harmonize for the good of the earth; the birds is fitted to fly in the air; the fish to swim in the water; and animals to live on the land. Man is adapted to his situation, and furnished with faculties to enable him to do good and live to the glory of his Almighty Maker. What can be better suited to one ignorant of himself and God than a book of wisdom like the Bible? With a little reflection, Henry, you will be satisfied that as it is in the clothes you wear so it is in all other things, to enjoy them and to get good from them, they must fit you and be suited to your condition."

The more I have thought of the remarks of my uncle the more have I been satisfied of their wisdon and their truth.—*Child's Companion.*

A YOUNG BRIDE IMMURED IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The New York *Sun* of Monday says: A singular case came before Judge Bedle, at the Hunson County Court House, Hudson City, New Jersey, on Saturday. It was an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to deliver from the custody of the Governors of the Trenton Lunatic Asylum a Mrs. Merrit, now confined in that institution. From the affidavits made by the applicant and others, it would appear that on the 4th of July last Colonel H. D. Merrit, of Hudson City, was married to Mrs. Frances J. Morton, widow of the late William Morton. She continued to reside with her husband at her own residence, near Mahway, in the county of Bergen, until the 9th of July. Early in the morning of that day her brother, Edward Livingston Price, of Newark, a lawyer and member of the last Legislature, went to her house and sent word that he wished to see her down stairs. She went down, leaving her husband in the room. Her brother, who had a carriage in readiness, put her in against her consent, and had her taken to the Bergen County Poor House, where she was locked up until the 16th. She was then taken to Hackensack, before a jury, summoned by a commission, appointed by the Chancellor, in pursuance of a petition filed on the 10th of July. Without friends, or any one to appear for her to contradict the statements as to her insanity, she was found to be insane, and on the morning of the 18th of July, was taken by her brother and confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Trenton. From the time she was taken from the house until her confinement in the Asylum, her husband was unable to discover her whereabouts, and it was only a few days ago he learned from a gentlemen in Jersey City that she had been placed in an asylum. Immediately on becoming acquainted, with this he applied through his counsel, Senator Winfield, for a writ of *habeas corpus,* which was allowed by his Honor Judge Bedle, returnable on Saturday, when the matter duly came before the Court. Dr. Buttolph, Superintendent of the Asylum, made return to the writ that Mrs. Merritt was placed in his custody by her brother, Mr. Price. Mr. E. L. Price asked for a postponement for four weeks, and asserted that the adjournment would cause no inconvenience. The members of her own family had declared she was insane; a jury so found, and the husband would have been notified had it been known where he then was. The case was adjourned.

WANTED--A BOY WITH 10 POINTS.

1, Honest. 2, Pure. 3, Intelligent. 4, Active. 5, Industrious. 6, Obedient. 7, Steady. 8, Obliging. 9, Polite. 10, Neat. One thousand first-rate places are open for one thousand boys who can come up to the standard. Each boy can suit his taste as to the kind of business he would prefer. The places are ready in every kind of occupation. Many of them are already filled by boys who lack some of the most important points, but they will soon be vacant. One is an office not far from where we write. The lad who has the situation is losing his first point. He likes to attend the circus and the theatre. This costs more money than he can afford, but *somehow* he manages to be there frequently. His employers are quietly watching to learn how he gets so much extra spending money; they will soon discover a leak in the money drawer, detect the dishonest boy, and his place will be ready for some one who is now getting ready for it by observing point No. 1, and being truthful in all his ways. Some situations will soon be vacant, because the boys have been poisoned by reading bad books, such as they would not dare to show to their fathers, and would be ashamed to have their mothers see. The impure thoughts suggested by these books will lead to vicious acts; the boys will be ruined, and their places must be filled. Who will be ready for one of these vacancies? Distinguished lawyers, useful ministers, skillful physicians, successful merchants, must all soon leave their places for somebody else to fill. One by one they are removed by death. Mind your ten points boys; they will prepare you to step into the vacancies in the front rank. Every man who is worthy to employ a boy is looking for you, if you have the points. Do not fear that you will be overlooked. A young person having these qualities will shine as plainly as a star at night. We have named ten points that go toward making up the character of a successful boy, so that they can be easily remembered. You can imagine one on each finger, and so keep them in mind—they will be worth more than diamond rings, and you will then never be ashamed to "show your hand."

"I WILL!"—We like that strong, robust expresion. No one, having uttered it in sincerity, was ever a mean, crying man. The pigmies of the world did not trouble him, altho' they rose in masses to pull him down. He speaks, and the indomitable prevails. His enemies fall before him. He rides forth a conquerror. Would you be great? Would you be distinguished for your scientific or literary attainments? Look not mournfully at your lot, but with "I will" breathing from your lips and bursting from a great heart, you can not but prevail. Show us the man that never rose higher than a toadstool, and whose influence died with his breth, and we will point you to a greping, cringing wretch, who trembles at the approsch of a spider, and faints beneath a thunder cloud. Let the fires of energy play through your veins, and if your thoughts are directed in right channels you will startle the slumbering universe.

BEAUTY OF OLD PEOPLE.—Men and women make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks of a man "who was uglier than had any business to be," and if he could but read it every human being carried his life in his face, and is good looking or the reverse, as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisel of thought and emotion are eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men and of pink and white maids. There is a slow growing beauty which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and improves the longer it exists.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 monts.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

SUNDAY REST A NECESSITY.

Nature reaffirms the divine law that one day in seven should be set apart for rest and worship. Both the brute and human world need it for their well being. Dr. Farre, a distinguished physician, says: Although the night equalizes the circulation well, yet it does not sufficiently restore its balance for the attainment of a long life. Hence one day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation, to perfect by its repose the animal system. You may easily determine this question by trying it on the beasts of burden. Take that fine animal, the horse, and work him to the full extent of his powers every day but one in seven, and you will soon perceive by the superior vigor with which he performs his functions on the other six days that this rest is necessary to his well being. Man, possessing a superior nature, is borne along by the very vigor of his mind, so that the injury of continued diurnal exertion and excitement in his animal system is not so immediately apparent as it is in the brute; but in the long run it breaks down more suddenly; it abridges the length of his life and that vigor of his old age which (as to mere animal power) ought to be the object of his preservation. This is simply as a physician and without reference at all to the theological question.

THE DISCIPLINE OF SORROW.—If the block of marble that lies before the sculptor was capable of feeling, how would it deplore and bemoan every stroke of the hammer, chipping off piece of substance. It would deem its lot a pitiable one indeed. Yet, that hammer and chisel are transforming the rough and shapeless stone into a form of life, grace and beauty fit to adorn the palace of a king.

So it is with us. Our characters are like unhewn blocks of marble, rude, misshaped, comparatively worthless. And God is sculpturing them into forms of divine symmetry and beauty, that may forever illustrate to the universe the power of His grace. The heavy block of adversity and the rasping cares and petty annoyances of our daily life are but different parts of the same divine and loving process.

And shall we look simply at the hammer and chisel, and doubt the glorifying work for which God is using them? Shall we think only of the chips which the blows of His presence strike from us, and overlook the immortal characters which the Great Sculptor is seeking thus to perfect for His celestial temple?

DIFFIDENT MEN.—When the world was younger, diffident people had a much better chance of success in it than they have now. Their modesty found favor with the wise and good, and they were helped along. Pliny the greatest lawyer of his age, recommended quite young men of his own profession to the public, and sometimes refused to undertake a cause unless some modest junior counsel was associated with him as a pleader. Lawyers don't do that sort of thing now. It does not answer to implore the favorable opinion of courts and juries; the advocate who expects to obtain their assent to his views must demand it. We have popular speakers who simply "make a noise in the world." Their heads are empty but their lungs are strong and their tongues glib. An ancient writer on oratory says that a flushed face and an expression dashed with modesty should secure the attention of an audience. Alas! the evidences of diffidence are death to the prospects of a speaker in this age. A man who overcrows his betters is pretty sure to take the lead. In law, in business, in politics—and sometimes even in church—this rule holds good.

A QUESTION OF BOUNDARY.—The boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island has not yet been determined, and after years of contest the two States seem to be as remote as ever from a settlement. After many commissions and suits, a joint commission was appointed some years ago, which agreed upon a compromise line from Connecticut to the sea, the Rh

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

Death of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS.

As we are about to go to press, the melancholy intelligence reaches us of the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, which occurred at Washington, on this (Wednesday) morning. We have no further particulars than just the mere announcement of his death. In his demise, the cause of the country and humanity loses an able and earnest advocate. Peace to his ashes!

BEARING FRUIT.

For the first fruits of the New York Copperhead Convention we refer our readers to the news from Louisiana. The encouragement received at that Convention by Southern rebels has already so elated them, that they have already begun an indiscriminate slaughter of Union men. Gov. Warmouth finds himself utterly unable to protect the Union men of Louisiana, or to enforce the laws without the assistance of the U. S. troops, for which he has made an official requisition on the President. A general reign of terror has been inaugurated by the unrepentant rebels. Who can doubt but that they take their cue from Frank P. Blair's notorious letter, and feel confident that they will be aided and abetted by their Northern allies, the copperheads. There can be no doubt but that this is the legitimate result of the hopes revived for the "Lost cause," by the New York Convention. It is in the fullest accord with the spirit of the Blair letter, as well as with the construction put upon the platform by Wise, Vance, Hampton and other prominent rebels. One hundred and fifty murders of Union Men within one month after the assembling of the copperhead convention! Think of it, you who had hoped that war was over. Think of it, you who are asked to vote the copperhead ticket. If the nomination of Seymour and Blair has resulted in the murder of one hundred and fifty Union men, in a single Southern State, within the brief space of a month, what is likely to be the condition of affairs if they should be elected. Who can for a moment doubt that a new and bloody civil war would follow. Blair has already declared in favor of it, and his letter has been hailed with acclamation, and the leading rebels have boldly declared that their cause is not lost, but more hopeful than ever. Who can doubt the signs of the times? The Republican party has been laboring since the close of the war to establish firm and stable civil governments in the Southern States and restore them, to peace and prosperity. Its efforts have been crowned with a reasonable degree of success, in spite of the opposition of the copperhead party. As soon as the copperheads have made their nominations, new scenes of lawlessness and bloodshed are inaugurated. Does any one doubt the fact that it is the result of the encouragement to a new rebellion which they get from the copperhead leaders, candidates and platform? If murder, lawlessness and bloodshed are the first fruits of the nomination, what can we expect if they are elected. When their own candidates openly declare for rebellion, who can be so reckless of the peace of the country as to support them. Every motive of honesty, every dictate of patriotism, requires that such candidates and such a party should receive such an overwhelming rebuke, at the hands of all who love their country and prize her glorious liberty, that they would never again dare to insult the American people with their infamous propositions to renew a bloody civil war. Every vote cast for Seymour and Blair will be a vote cast for a new rebellion. Every vote for Grant and Colfax will be a vote in favor of the continued peace, liberty, and unity of our nation. War, or Peace, is the issue of the campaign. The people must decide. Let them remember their responsibility.

The Commonwealth says: "We are expecting every day to hear some enthusiastic Democrat give as a reason for Colfax's unfitness for the Vice Presidency, that he never was drunk in his life."

HOW THE PLATFORM WAS MADE AND WHAT IT MEANS.

Wade Hampton, in a speech at Charleston, told how the Democratic Platform was made and declared that it meant precisely the same as Blair's letter to Broadhead. The Montgomery *Mail* tells, in about the same terms, how the platform was made and what it means, upon both the currency and reconstruction questions. Hear how the Democracy themselves interpret the platform:

"A Committee upon Resolutions of one from each state was selected, and this committee appointed a sub-committee to draw up a platform. When the platform was reported to the full committee it was not satisfactory, but was cut all to pieces, and a number of resolutions proposed by various gentlemen were substituted in place of the report of the sub-committee. The committee was in session all night, adjourning at daybreak. The different propositions as adopted were then moulded into the form as presented to and adopted by the Convention. It is proper to say that THE PENDLETONIAN DOCTRINE AS REGARDS THE CURRENCY WAS ONE OF THE PROPOSITIONS WHICH CAME FROM THE SUB-COMMITTEE. THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE OF SENTIMENT ON THAT SUBJECT. When the committee came to consider the reconstruction question, it was deemed proper to simply declare the present governments at the South, unconstitutional, null and void.' But at the same time the committee, with but a single dissenting voice, acknowledged THAT THE REMEDY FOR THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROCEEDINGS AT THE SOUTH WOULD REST WITH THE EXECUTIVE. THE SENTIMENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND CONVENTION UPON THE QUESTION OF THE REMEDY AGREED WITH THE DECLARATION OF GENERAL BLAIR, AND WAS SATISFACTORY TO EVERY SOUTHERN DELEGATE."

It always has been and still is characteristic of the Democratic party to make ambiguous platforms, susceptible of being construed to suit any locality. But at the same time, in case of success the Southern interpretation is always adopted. This is an established rule from which there has been no variation in the history of the party. It was closely adhered to at New York, and now the speakers of the party are, as usual, construing it to suit the popular sentiment of each locality. In many parts of the North, they deny that it endorses repudiation. At the South, they openly advocate repudiation, and openly declare that it is a plank of the platform. As a matter of course the platform was made ambiguous on this point for the express purpose of affording an opportunity for double-dealing. The same assertion holds good in regard to reconstruction and the same equivocal, hypocritical policy is pursued on this vital question. This is the true Democratic electioneering trickery; they never were, nor will they ever be, honest and straight-forward in their course. But there need be no doubt as to what their policy will be if they succeed. The Southern construction of the platform will be adopted throughout. The *Mail* truly says: "THE PENDLETONIAN DOCTRINE AS REGARDS THE CURRENCY WAS ONE OF THE PROPOSITIONS WHICH CAME FROM THE SUB-COMMITTEE. THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE OF SENTIMENT ON THAT SUBJECT." Honest men take notice! There was no difference of sentiment on the Pendleton-repudiation doctrine; but the people must be kept in the dark. It wouldn't do to put it, fair and square and honest, in the platform. All doubt will very soon be dispelled if they once carry the elections. The Southern view, the Pendleton repudiation policy, will at once be boldly declared.

The same knavish hypocritical policy has been followed on the reconstruction question. A general and equivocal declaration, mixed with laudation of rebel and hypocritical professions of friendship for Union soldiers is all that appears. It too is intended for fraud and deception. But the *Mail* puts it squarely: THE COMMITTEE WITH BUT A SINGLE DISSENTING VOICE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE REMEDY FOR THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROCEEDINGS AT THE SOUTH WOULD REST WITH THE EXECUTIVE. THE SENTIMENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND CONVENTION UPON THE QUESTION OF THE REMEDY AGREED WITH THE DECLARATION OF GEN. BLAIR, AND WAS SATISFACTORY TO EVERY SOUTHERN DELEGATE.

What were General Blair's views? He had at this time expressed none except those of the notorious Broadhead letter. Let honest men read and ponder those views. Hear him:

We cannot, therefore undo the Radical plan of Reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive.

* * * * *

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for *the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet bag State Governments, allow the White people to re-organize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.*

* * * * *

We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this WE MUST HAVE A PRESIDENT WHO WILL EXECUTE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE BY TRAMPLING INTO DUST THE USURPATION OF CONGRESS, KNOWN AS THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue.

* * * * *

This is the Democratic Platform as the Committee and the Convention understood it, and as the party expects to carry it out, if successful in the coming Presidential election. They did not dare to put it in the published platform, but the Convention meant it, and the party means it. Wise knew, Wade Hampton knew, and Governor Vance knew, what it meant, and so declared; but the leaders of the party have been trying to hush them up until after the election, for fear of opening the eyes of the people.

Revolution, Anarchy and Civil war, for the purpose of restoring rebels to power, is the true meaning of the Democratic platform. Let none be deceived. There is but one sure and safe method of securing permanent peace. The Republican Platform is plain and clear and the loyalty of Grant and Colfax needs no proof. The Union will be safe in their hands and peace assured by their election. Let every man who loves his country and truly desires her peace and prosperity go to work at once for Grant and Colfax and never cease until their election by an overwhelming majority is assured beyond the possibility of a doubt. An overwhelming Union victory will be infinitely more efficacious than a standing army in securing peace and safety at the South.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

During the last two weeks, we have been constantly in the receipt of letters from subscribers of all shades of politics, asking us our *real* opinion as to the Presidential contest between Grant and Seymour, and sometimes requesting to know the theory upon which we base the opinion we have already printed on that subject. To the first of these two classes of questioners we answer, that we never print anything we do not mean; and to the second, who have complimented us with a belief in our sincerity, we will cheerfully give all the reasons in our power.

In the first place, let us say, that we give our opinions and explain the reasons for them, not as a party newspaper (which *The Spirit* is not, and never will be), but simply as a shrewd, observing journal of the time, which takes note of all the great events that are transpiring around it, and which would be ashamed to be without an opinion upon that paramount event which is absorbing the attention of the nation beyond all others; and still more ashamed to have an opinion without the courage to express it. The man who indulges in opposite views to ours, and who desires to limit this liberty in us, is one with whom we do not desire even the most casual relations. Such a man is not entitled to the valuable knowledge which is always to be gained from an intelligent and honorable adversary.

Immediately upon the nomination of General Grant by the Chicago Convention, upon the 20th May, we expressed the opinion that he would be elected President of the United States, whatever candidate might be opposed to him. When Seymour was nominated by the July Convention as his rival, we reiterated that opinion; and now, that the issue has been joined for full three weeks, and the contest has, on one side at least, risen almost to the height of fury, we desire to repeat that opinion, and to add to it our further firm belief, that the victory of Grant will be so signal that it may be likened to a march rather than a contest, and will hardly wear the look of an election at all. We also believe that Grant will carry the State of New York, and that John A. Griswold, who is now nominated on the Grant ticket for its Governor, will defeat any candidate who may be set up against him; and for these reasons:

The inquirer will, at the outset, note the fact that politics is no longer a sentiment, but an industry; no longer a doctrine but an occupation. Politics is in fact just as much a business industry as the spinning of cotton, the making of shoes, or the raising of wheat and corn. And it is governed by the natural instincts of all industries, to wit: employment and profit. Now, the revelations of the impeachment trial demonstrated the fact that there are more than forty-one thousand office-holders under the national administration. There are undoubtedly five times that number organized under the sub-machinery of the States; and for each man in office there are always two or three who have been put out, and two or three fresh aspirants who are desirous to get in. Here are fully a million of men whose attention is withdrawn from the wholesome industries of the land to be devoted to the unprincipled industry of politics, and whose personal interests extend, in one way or another, to several millions more. This baleful, blighting, withering industry has been fostered into existence by that unhappy defect in our Constitution which permits the President to intrigue for re-election, and which, under the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," has created a system of dependence and corruption unparalleled in any government in the world. In fact, no other government *can* become so bad, except where, under a re-elective system, the Chief Magistrate finds it to his interest to encourage and patronize all the worst men in the land, in order that he may be re-elected. In no other country, therefore, except one that has a re-elective Presidential system, can such a demoralizing pursuits of politics grow up as we behold around us here; and which, in place of the handful of parasites who hang upon the European courts, presents the disgraceful picture of a million of courtiers (for that is the true name for party politicians) bending their heads for the dirty bread of public patronage in Republican America.

But without pursuing this feature of our theme, let us come back to the fact which bears directly upon the opinion we have raised, to wit: the fact that politics in America has, under these devilish influences, become an established business pursuit, based upon the sub-industries of lying and stealing, and is actuated, of course, like all pursuits of business, by the instincts of employment and profit. Taking the problem at this point, we find the public almost universally believing that General Grant will be elected over Seymour; and though the politicians of the Seymour "ring" will protest, till they are black in the face, that they entertain a contrary opinion, they will accept no bets against Grant, even at the rate of two to one. This may be said to be no argument; nevertheless, it is a very significant sign in a party which is very fond of betting; and it warrants us in the expectation, that when the progress of the canvass confirms this want of confidence in the prospects of the conservative candidates, the mercenary army which is now swarming under the shadow of their banners in the hunt for spoil, will abandon the copper camps and turn their faces to the rising sun. Governed by no principle, sustained by no sentiment, and actuated simply by a thirst for gain, these men will not be willing to be put beyond reach of the snug little nooks in the Custom House and Post Office for four long years, but will join the conquering army under Grant. Other and better influences will, of course, animate other and better men to swell the ranks of the only man who can give the country peace, but the stampede of the courtiers, who are even yet shrieking out for Seymour, will be enough alone to set the tide into a flood. In no State are this class of political parasites keener or more unprincipled than in the State of New York; and we shall not be surprised, therefore, to see Grant and Griswold, under the influence of these men's desertion of a sinking cause, get a majority of fifty or sixty thousand in this State. So far as the country at large is concerned, in the case of Grant, we hardly know where, after naming Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, we can put our finger upon another doubtful State. Indeed, we believe that even little Delaware will go for General Grant—and shall expect (with a few more such revelations of the rebel intentions, in case of Seymour's success, as was given by Wade Hampton, in his late Charleston speech) to see Maryland herself unite with the victorious throng. The instincts of property will thus co-operate with the greed of place men, for even Democratic politicians who have interests to preserve, will not wish to see the "cherished" rebel sword brought forth again, as promised by Wade Hampton, to drench the land once more with wasted blood. Even they, far as they will go for party, sigh for peace.—*Wilkes's Spirit.*

Gems from Democratic Speeches.

We call the attention of our readers to the following choice selections from the speeches of various prominent Democrats, including Seymour and Blair. Straws show which way the wind blows.

SEYMOUR PREFERRED CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.

Horatio Seymour, after the adoption of the Confederate Constitution, said to Judge Charles H. Ruggles: "It is better than ours, (the Federal.) Then why not obviate all difficulty, by simply adopting that (Confederate) Constitution?"

A REBEL SOLDIER THREATENS ANOTHER WAR.

"We can have no relief unless the Democratic party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election; that the white people of the South shall vote. I want you to register an oath that when they do vote their votes shall be counted, and *if there is a majority of white votes* [leaving out the black votes of course] that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them.—Wade Hampton.

THE "LOST CAUSE" TO BE REGAINED.

"What the Confederacy fought for will be won by the election of Seymour and Blair—[Gov. Z. B. Vance.

SECESSION NOT DEAD.

"I do not care for the platform. It tells a lie in its first resolution. It says 'secession is dead.' Secession is not dead. It is more alive than ever."—[Gov. Wise.

THE CONFEDERACY MUST TRIUMPH.

The cause for which Stonewall Jackson fell cannot be in vain; but in some form, will yet triumph," [Wade Hampton.

HOW A DEMOCRAT HATES THE UNION.

"I hate a Union of blood and plunder, of oppression and tyranny, a Union headed by a usurping cabal called the Congress of the United States. I hate it, I spit upon it." [Speech of Col. Yerger, to the Democratic Club of New York.

THE REBELS TO OVERTHROW THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

"Let the incoming Democratic Administration only agree to keep its hands off, and we will soon show which and what are the *de facto* governments in the Southern States."—Mobile Tribune.

HONOR TO REBELS.

What civilized people on the earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights and honors and dignities of their country such men as Lee and Johnson?—[F. P. Blair, Dem. candidate for Vice Prest.

Then and Now the Same.—When Breckinridge was a candidate for the Presidency, in 1860, the plan of the rebellion, in case of his election, was that he should take possession of the government; call for Southern troops; declare all the acts of Congress objectionable to the South null and void; compel the army to undo all the usurpations of the government and of the States against slavery; expel from the House of Representatives all the Abolitionists and anti-slavery men, and all others save those who were willing to vote as the South demanded; order elections for new members and admit those only who were sound; and with the House co-operating with him and the army, compel the Senate to submit to the reorganization of the Union with slavery made supreme. In that case there was to be no secession by the South, since the South was to be the Union, and the North to be forced to choose between submission and secession.

Frank Blair's programme for himself and Seymour, in case of their election, is almost identical with that of Brackinridge in 1860. He proposes that the President shall treat the laws a nullity and trample them in the dust; that the President, as head of the army, shall overturn the governments of eight States, and by the sword restore the eight reble governments which once proclaimed allegiance to the Confederacy and eternal enmity to the Union.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM MINNESOTA.

St. Cloud, Minn., July 23, 1868.

Dear ——: In order to give you some idea of what we see in this country, refer to an article in Harper, published last winter, on the Minnesota Pineries. As soon as the ice went out of the river (when we came here it was 40 inches thick,) the water began to be dotted with logs. Later, the dots became jams—every projecting rock or snag was loaded with logs. In some places it was easy to cross the river, on a jam. Then came the drives. Lumbermen are apparently amphibious. They are at home in the water, and run risks that seem to us horrible. More logs, more jams, and more drives, kept the river lively for six weeks. The logs are all floated to St. Anthony Falls, (Minneapolis,) where the Falls furnish power for saw-mills.

Now refer to Harper again. An article was published some time ago, on the Red River of the North—illustrated with views of half-breeds, carts, &c. These carts make one trip in the spring and one in the fall to St. Cloud, bringing Buffalo robes, deer skins and fine furs, and taking back all kinds of merchandise and provisions. The amount of goods taken to that country is enormous. The Hudson Bay Company took up over 300 tons of merchandise of all descriptions, and is now sending up 1000 bbls. Pork. Private merchants have taken up as much more; some men having stocks of goods that cost over $50,000. The supplies of goods almost all come from England and Canada. The carts are all driven by half-breeds, many of whom bring their squaws along, camping out on the entire trip, and all enjoying themselves hugely. Each camp has a fiddler. Some of these half-breeds are very fine looking. All wear moccasins, and bright colored sashes instead of suspenders; very few wear hats or caps. They are an honest, innocent race. A photographer here, has just been taking some views of carts and camps, a set of which I will send you as soon as printed. I have some moccasins, etc., which I intend to send as soon as I get the assortment complete. We can buy first class buffalo robes here for $9 each. They sell for $30 in New York.

We frequently see Indians in the streets, dressed much in the style we see in illustrations—blanket, leggins, &c. There is no settlement of them nearer than 50 miles, at Crow Wing. The emigration to this region is fast driving them farther west.

One of the great comforts of this climate is that no matter how hot the days are, the nights are always cool. We had some warm days during the last three weeks, but not a night in which there was not a pleasant breeze, rendering a little covering necessary. This makes the country pleasant for invalids, as compared with those climates where the nights are as sultry as the days.

The most enjoyable part of the day is the twilight, which lasts until about 10 o'clock. Just as pleasant and light as it is at 8 o'clock. Then, very frequently, as the darkness comes on, the Aurora lights up and gives us a display which keeps up the twilight brightness until midnight. To balance these beauties, we have severe thunder storms, harder than I ever saw elsewhere.

The cornelians which the Major took to Bedford, are plenty here along the river, and on the banks of the lakes with which the country is studded. They are found by the children every day.

People here talk, as at home, of going West. Emigrants daily pass through here who are going to Dakotah, and to the Western part of this State. The ox teams come in strings of 25 at a time, and push on West. The country for 100 miles West of us is as fine grain land as there is in the Union. I never saw anything finer than the fields of grain through the Sauk Valley. One field of 120 acres, had the thickest wheat I ever saw. The owner expects 35 bushels per acre. Harvest has not yet begun, but will begin next week. Grain dealers here expect to purchase 200,000 bushels next fall and winter.

S——'s health improves steadily. A year ago she was not able to get up for breakfast, and only at times strong enough to go down stairs for dinner. Now she is up for all her meals, and hungry for them too—is out every day walking and enjoying herself in the woods and along the river. Each week shows an improvement. The country is full of invalids. I know a dozen men who were carried on beds from the cars, when they came here, and are now as well as I am.

Thanks for the papers. We read everything in them. Will write again soon.

Yours, J. S. Mower.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* announces that General James B. Steedman repudiates Seymour and Blair.

Gen. Hancock has written a letter to say that he is satisfied with Seymour rnd Blair. We should now like to see a Democratic letter saying the Democracy were ever satisfied with the acts which give Hancock prominence.

The tender of the Commissionership of the Revenue Bureau to Governor Cox of Ohio, by the President, last week, is accepted by the Democrats as a certain indication that the patronage of the Administration will be used against Seymour and Blair.

A Democratic paper, more honest than politic, says. "We might have triumphed with Chase and Hancock, but the Convention preferred to be beaten with Seymour and Blair. Perhaps four years more of adversity may teach us a little wisdom."

It is stated on reliable authority that Mr. Seward, previous to his departure for Auburn, informed one of his confidential friends that inasmuch as he could not support the New York nominations, he would embrace an early opportunity to declare for Grant and Colfax.

Andrew Johnson is of the opinion that the September session of Congress means business, and he is apprehensive of impeachment, with a Senate not in the control of Ross, Fowler, Henderson & Co. He doubts the susceptibility of the newly-elected Senators, and would not like to stand another trial.

The Hon John S. Carlisle, formerly of West Virginia, and United States Senator under the restored government, now residing in Baltimore, declairs emphatically for Grant and Colfax, and will take the stump for them. There are few more effective popular speakers in the country than Mr. Carlisle.

Many prominent Democratic politicians are in Washington city on business at the Presidental mansion. They are there with the purpose of manipulating Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet officers, so as to secure ways and means to carry on the pending political campaign.

"Conservative Colored Men" are held in high esteem by the ex-rebels of the South. March in processions and sit side by side with white men, and none are offended. Our "black fellow-citizens" are very well as long as they promise to vote the Copperhead ticket. The Republican "niggers" are the ones who stink!

It is ascertained that during his recent trip to Richmond, Chief Justice Chase remarked, that the Republicans in Congress were needlessly alarmed over the necessity of passing a bill to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in reconstruction matters, as the majority of the court were favorable then, and are now, to a decision sustaining the constitutionality of all of the reconstruction acts.

Hon Joshua Hill, the new Senator from Georgia, who was claimed as a Democrat by the Atlanta correspondent of the Associated Press, but who has since declared for Grant and Colfax, was a Union member of the Thirty sixth Congress, and a strong opponent of the rebellion. He withdrew from his seat with the rest of the Georgia delegation in 1861, but always sympathized with the Government. He is an amiable gentleman, a fair speaker and rather conservative in his sentiments.

"I Like Grant," said a German shoemaker the other day, "because he don't blow. He minds his own business, and makes no fuss about it. There are some men that blow and blow, and are all the time telling what big things they are going to do, and how they are going to serve the people, and be economical and all that, and they turn out just as big rascals as any of them. But Grant, he says nothing about it, but goes to work and does whatever he thinks ought to be done, and the first thing we know it is all over with: it and wha the does is always the right thing." The opinion was unsolicited, but is not less valuable for that.

The pirate Semmes is in Washington—a living monument of the sparing grace of the American Government. Had justice been done him he would have been hung for his piracy. With the ingratitude which is common with low wretches of the snake order, this Semmes is now rabid with Blairism. He declares that the Southern whites are armed to a man, and were anxions to have Congress send arms down there, so that there might be an outbreak. If they are all as cowardly as the runaway commander of the Alabama, the only outbreak would be a general "break" for some safe retreat beyond the range of Federal or militia guns.

George Wilkes says that "the reason why the one-term amendment to the Constitution cannot be put through Congress, though every man, woman and child in the country is in favor of it, is, that every member of both Houses of Congress expects to be elected to the Presidency, and to enjoy the place two terms; while the members of the Judiciary Committee, in which all the one-term bills are regularly drowned, are not willing to accept the office for a shorter period than life." We fear that Mr. Wilkes takes too limited a view of the subject. The ambition to be President is not by any means confined to Congressmen and judges.

We See it stated that the partisans of Democracy at the South are busy in organizing themselves into clubs called the "Blair Guards." When we call to mind the peculiar way the Southerners have of softening the final "r" in their words—pronouncing "Blair," for instance, something like "Blah"—we cannot help thinking the name they have chosen for their clubs a very unhappy one. We, of the North, have not got the length yet of calling Democrats "blackguards," but if they call themselves that, who can objects? We only hope their deeds in Lousiana and Tennessee may not be such as to earn them the name.

The best evidence that the nomination of Seymour is distasteful to a large portion of the Democracy is the fact that Hancock has been written to to know whether he will support the ticket. Hancock replies that he will, but that Seymour is a knave and a cheat. Has anybody thought it necessary to ask Hamlin or Curtin or Fenton how he will vote? Has it occurred to anybody to write a letter to Ben. Wade to inquire if he means to support the Chicago nomination? We should as soon think of sending a note to ask an astronomer if he thought the sun would be up in the morning, at the time set down for it in the calculation.

On the return of the Twenty second Regiment, New York State Volunteers, to Albany, they were marched to the Governor's residence. When he made his appearance he greeted them with a few cool remarks, telling them in substance that they would be dismissed and might return to their homes. This cut Colonel Phelps severely, and, riding up in front of where the Governor stood, he said: "Governor, if my men have done their duty I wish you would tell them so, and if not I wish you would tell them so." They left home over 1,000 strong, and returned with about 300 men fit for duty, the rest killed or unfitted by reason of service. The men cheered the Colonel, but no cheers were heard for Seymour.

The Rev. Father Cabley, president of the great Catholic University of Notre Dame, was in the procession which escorted Mr. Colfax from the depot to the Fair Grounds, on his recent reception at South Bend—thus giving evidence that the Catholics of his home resent the base Democratic fabrications, in regard to the asserted hostility of Mr. Colfax to the Catholics and foreigners.

An old soldier who lost an arm says: "I am waiting to see if the people of this country are going to elect Horatio Seymour, and if they do I will swear that I lost my arm in a threshing machine, not in defense of my country."

FROM LOUISIANA.

One Hundred and fifty Murders—Call on the President for Troops.

Washington, August 6.—Governor Warmouth's official requisition on the President for forces with which to secure peace in Louisiana, was presented yesterday. Governor Warmouth, says that in many parishes there exists no protection for the citizens in the Courts that men are shot down in the roads and at their houses without any steps being taken to bring the offenders to justice.

The judge of the Twelfth District refuse to go to the parish of Franklin without a force is sent to protect him. The sheriff of the same parish, a Democrat, has resigned, confessing his inability to make arrests. Prominent Union men in the Parish of Caddo write that their homes are beset by desperadoes. Mr. Hudsefeth, District Attorney for the Eighth District, says men, women and children have recently been murdered in the Parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men.

Governor Warmouth has no doubt that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half, and there seems to be a settled determination by the rebels either to kill or drive away the Union white men and leading colored men.

A secret organization, founded for the purpose of keeping colored men in a condition of inferiority, pervades the State.

It designs with this end the precipitation of a conflict between the two races: There are military branches of this secret organization on foot in the city of New Orleans. They drill openly in the streets at night, or in haunts easily to be seen. The mob which threatened the Legislature some weeks since were only prevented from re-enacting the scenes of 1866 by the presence of U. S. troops.

It was the deliberate intention of this organization to assassinate the Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives for having decided the preliminary questions in a manner obnoxious to them. In conclusion, the Governor says he believes a bloody revolution is meditated, and he asks two regiments of cavalry and a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, to enable him to repress violence, arrest criminals and protect the officers of the law.

FROM ARKANSAS.

High Times in "Arkansaw."—The "Null and Void" Men Going it.

At Little Rock, on the 26th of July, the Republicans met to ratify the nominations of Grant and Colfax, and at least ten thousand were present. When the meeting was in full headway, a mob of secesh came charging down to the crowd with pistols in hand, and commenced firing; the fire bells of the city commenced ringing at the same time. Several shots took effect and wounded some twenty. Intense excitement followed, and Governer Clayton and others finally brought the chaos to order and dismissed the meeting. But for the exertions of Governor Clayton, the city no doubt would have been in ashes.

The next day there was a red mouthed rebel meeting held to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair. A dispatch to the Chicago *Republican*, containing these facts, says:

"The principal orator was C. S. Cameron, who was a member of the New York Convention. He said: '*In sixty days from the adjournment of the Convention five hundred thousand soldiers would be organized into companies, regiments and brigades, and army corps, ready, if need be, to march to Washington.*' He recommended every secesh to take the oath required by the reconstruction law—that it was unconstitutional, and not binding, and he closed up saying: 'We will take this oath all over the State, and send three votes into the Electoral College, and three Representatives to Congress, and if Ben Wade does not count our vote, then comes the military organization, with General Slocum at its head, all armed and equipped.' Universal cheering followed.

A Hard Story to Swallow.—One day last week, while the thermometer was indicating 103 degrees, as M. Sas. Cleary was driving along a country road, his olfactories became charged with the fumes of burning wood, and on looking around he discovered that all four of his wagon wheels, between the tire and felloes, were on fire, presenting a startling and novel appearance. Thunderstruck for the instant, Mr. Cleary queried whether the robes of the prophet Elijah had desended on his shoulders, and he should be borne up to the heavens with his chariot of fire, or whether the devil and his imps were on his track trying to consume his wagon, hurried his steeds forward until he reached the creek at Rankin's mill, into which he drove to extinguish the flames. On examination he found the felloes to be considerably charred, between the joints especially they were burned over half an inch. Mr. Cleary accounts for it in this way: that the felloes having shrunk and dried and the tires expanded from the heat, the double friction produced from the running of the wheels and the beating of the tires against the felloes caused the ignition. It is a curious case, but the wagon can be seen at the blacksmith shop of Mr. Nick Martin, where all who are skeptical can be convinced as to the truth of the story. This is the first case of the kind on record to our knowledge, and deceives the attention of scientific men. —*Greencastle Exchange.*

How It Is.—Democratic authorities are constantly telling the people that the high prices of provisions are the result of Radical legislation, forgetting always that every dollar of our debt is in consequence of their own Democratic rebellion. But there is a compensating side to the picture, for never was American labor so well-paid as now, and never have the untaxed farmers realized such fortunes from the wonderfully prolific products of the soil. How is it in Europe? In London thousands do not earn a dollar *a week*, and more thousands not half a dollar. In Paris there are 275,000 persons who do not make over one dollar *a week*, and 20,000 who earn less than thirty-five cents *a week*. In Germany farm laborers (men) get thirty-two cents a day, women sixteen cents, and mechanics about fifty cents. In Ireland the average pay in the rural districts is a shilling a day for men, sixpence for women, fourpence for children. These classes rarely enjoy the luxury of meat. In Ireland they live on stirabout and potatoes, in Scotland on oats meal, in England on a bit of bacon, bread, and cheese. In Germany the ordinary food of agricultural laborers consists of two pounds of rye bread, one quarter of a pound of cheese, half a pint of potato whisky, or its equivalent of wine and beer, daily. Compare this statement with the prices of labor of all kinds in the United States, and the manner of life of our work-people, and you have the whole contrast before you.

TOO LATE.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of last Thursday, has the following:

"Private advices from our most strenuous friends at the North, request that we should protest against the imprudent expressions that have escaped some Southern speakers, since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention. It is represented to us that great injury is accruing to the cause from such imprudence. We therefore shall make no apologies for asking the attention of our public speakers to the fact. We are all desirous of pushing on the good work of success, and no one would voluntarily impede its course who was aware of the fact. Whilst no man in the South should be, and no true man is, ashamed of our great lost cause; and whilst, when we speak of the past, we should speak like true men, it is questionable whether at this time anything is to be gained by too much reference to things that jar on people's nerves. What we want just now is to win."

The warning comes too late. The "fire-eaters" have already shown their hand, and Northern voters have made up their minds that the path of safety is to follow Grant and Colfax. Vance, Wise and Hampton have already said to much, and their enforced silence will not repair the damage they have done the Democratic cause.

Death of "Jack Downing."—Seba Smith died at his residence, "The Willows," at Patchogue, Long Island, on Wednesday last, after a long and painful illness, at the age of seventy-five. He was born in Buckfield, Maine, September 14th, 1792 graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818, and subsequently settled in Portland as a writer for the periodical press. While there he wrote the popular series of humorous political letters under the pseudonyme of "Major Jack Downing," first published collectively in 1833, and which afterward passed through several editions. In 1842 he removed to New York, in which city, or in its neighborhood, he continued to reside until his death. His remaining publications comprise *Powhatan*, a metrical romance, (1841); *New Elements of Geometry*, (1850,) and *Way Down East, or Portraitures of Yankee Life*, (1855.) Mr. Smith was the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, whose miscellaneous writings are familiar to numerous readers.

Before the war the nation had become accustomed to large appropriations for the purpose of covering deficits in the Post Office Department. During the war, and up to a comparatively late period, the department was self-sustaining. In 1865 its receipts exceeded its expenditures by $869,430. Since the restoration of the Southern States, and the extension to them of postal facilities, the expenses of the department have largely increased. The deficits are very marked, and correspond in amount to the length and poverty of Southern post routes. The recent subsidy offered as an encouragement to the American steamship line will, of course, make the difference in the balance sheets of the department larger. Rumors are afloat that causes, little understood, tend to enhance the expenses. But an examination may prove that the reasons just stated may go far to account for the deficits.

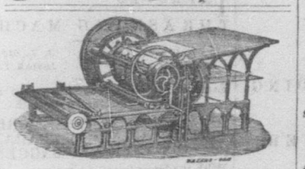
A Point Well Taken.—The New York *Times* makes this grand point on the Fourteenth Amendment: Thus stands the Constitution to day. Even the election of Seymour for President cannot alter the matter. The nullification of reconstruction cannot repeal this constitutional amendment. And what will be the effect of this amendment in its operation in the South? It takes all its strength from the Democratic platform. That platform nullifies reconstruction, but does any clearheaded man for a moment suppose that Mississippi or Louisiana or South Carolina would exclude the negroes from the suffrage, when by so doing they would sacrifice nearly one-half of their power in the United States Congress. The ratification of this constitutional amendment furnishes, therefore, the strongest motive to the Southern States to support the reconstruction measures.

Not an uninteresting fact in the field of production is that which in the Pacific States, California at least, points to the empire of the wheat crop. Twelve years ago the gold product of California amounted to $40,000,000. The wheat crop netted nothing worth speaking of. In 1868, the product is estimated ar about $25,000,000, supposing it to be the same as it was in 1867. The wheat crop of this year is estimated at the same amount in dollars. The average sown is fixed at 2,500,000, against 1,500,000 in 1865. As yet the growth of grain is in its infancy. When fully developed in this respect, the grain wealth of California will far exceed the gold dreams of her most enthusiastic citizens. The golden kernels of wheat possess a value far in excess of the auriferous sands.

Norwegians for Wisconsin.—Norwegian emigrants, to the number of 4,000, are about to settle in Wisconsin. The lands, in different sections of the Sate, have been selected for them, and an agent has gone to Norway to gather the families and make the necessary arrangements for sending them to this country. The parties come from the northern part of Norway, are hardy, industrious people, who will soon make for themselves homes, and will be a most valuable acquisition to the population. According to the census of 1860, Wisconsin had residing within its limits 21,442 out of the 43,995 Norwegian residing in the United States. There are one or more papers published in that language in Wisconsin, and there are also many churches of the Lutheran denomination where the services are conducted in Norwegian.

Extremes of Weather.—The season seems to have lost their old-time regularity of recurrence. Last winter was a remarkable one almost everywhere. The present summer has thus far been equally remarkable, not only on this continent but all over

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of November, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	.60
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

DISLOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

The books of the late firm of DURBORROW & LUTZ having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

Local Affairs.

MONEY WANTED.—We believe we have as prompt paying subscribers and patrons as any newspaper in the country can boast of, and we are therefore not inclined to complain. But not being able to go out among our people to collect, when we are in need of money we are obliged to call on them through the columns of our paper. The books of the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz are in our hands for settlement and on them we find a large number of unsettled accounts for advertising and subscriptions, amounting to several thousand dollars. There are outstanding debts of the late firm which must be met and paid, and to enable us to do this we must rely upon our patrons for prompt payments. They have never yet failed us when called upon and we are confident that they will not now. But as a further inducement, we will accept, from all who are in arrears for subscriptions and who pay for the past year and the year in advance, before or during September Court, $2 per year, the same as if they had paid for all in advance. We have greatly enlarged and improved our paper, at a heavy expense, without any increase in its price, and the liberal terms now offered cannot be extended beyond September Court. All parties not paying up at that time will be strictly held to the advertising rates viz. $2 in advance, $2.25 if not paid in advance, $2,50 if not paid within six months and $3.00 if not paid within the year. Call and settle. Now is the time to save money by prompt payment.

REMOVAL.—The Law and Collection office of J. R. DURBORROW has been removed to the second story of J. W. Lingenfelter's New Building, adjoining the Mengel House property.

A PAIR.—The "wickedest man in New York" is a much talked of personage by the newspapers. The "cussedest" Copperhead in Bedford has been chalked out as a fit companion. It is proposed to organize a caravan and travel the two together.

GADISTS.—Gadists, says an exchange, are young ladies who consider the paramount duty of life to consist in dressing *a la mode* promenading the streets and gossipping. Of course there are no, "gadists in Bedford, oh! no.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—District school Records for the keeping of the minutes, proceedings, documents, &c., of the District Common Schools, containing articles of Agreement, Collector's Bonds and Warrants, Treasurer's Bonds, and Orders, for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

SMITHS DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE is universally admitted to be the best book of its kind in the English language. Its elucidation of the scenes and facts of Scripture is so full and accurate as to leave little to be desired in this department. The results of the latest and most successful Biblical labors and researches are condensed and included in this work, making it a most valuable assistant to the student of Scripture. It is sold only by subscription. Mr. T. J. Thompson is the agent for Bedford County.

BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.—The Willoughby patent gum spring drill, like all *good* and *approved* agricultural implements, could not expect to be manufactured a great while, without an attempt being made to violate its patent, by some imitation or infringement. Let farmers be on the lookout! We mean to *protect* our patent. And let it be remembered that the *narchaser* is equally liable with the *manufacturer* of an infringing machine. All our drills are plainly marked "Willoughby Gum Spring Drill, F. Gardner & Co., Carlisle, Pa." Hartley & Metzger are our sole agents for Bedford Co.

DANGEROUS.—The excavation of the cellar for the new building about to be erected by Messrs. G. H. Spang and John Lutz, has necessarily been attended with considerable blasting of rock. A narrow escape from serious accident resulting there from, occurred on Monday. A piece of rock weighing about twenty five pounds was thrown through a window on the second story of the Mengel House, and struck on the bed in the room occupied by Mrs. Jane Tate, slightly scratching the arm of her son who was in the room at the time. Another smaller piece passed into the kitchen and struck one of the employees of the hotel on the shoulder inflicting a slight bruise.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel*, speaking of the Franklin County Republican nominations, has the following:

"The contest for Congress was between Mr. Cessna, and Col. Geo. B. Weistling of Franklin; and the vote was: Cessna, 57; Weistling, 24. Messrs. Wm. Adams, Geo. Eyster, and Jere. Cook were appointed Congressional Conferees. Mr. Cessna has already carried Bedford and Franklin, and it is understood will carry Fulton, so that this action of Franklin virtually settles the Congressional nomination, in which we suppose Adams will concur. General Koontz has many friends over the district, and would have been cordially sustained, had the current of opinion been favorable to his nomination. Mr. Cessna is a powerful campaigner, and a gentleman of great ability and energy, who will conduct a vigorous and successful campaign."

GRANT AND COLFAX!

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION!

THE UNION VOTERS TURN OUT EN MASSE!

The Old Flag still floats, and looks down with starry eyes on the "Boys in Blue!"

Speeches of Hon. S. A. Purviance and Hon. Thomas M. Marshall.

Last Saturday evening was the regular time for the assembling of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club which has been such a noble success from its inception. JACOB BARNHART Esq. was in the chair, assisted by Alexander King, jr. and John Alsip, Esqs. as Secretaries. The Court House was literally crammed with the exultant multitude who had flocked thither to listen a second time to that peerless orator, Allegheny county's beloved son, the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, and to welcome our distinguished guest, the Hon. S. A. Purviance.

The speech of Mr. Purviance was a lucid, comprehensive and logical resume of the history of the two great contending parties that now claim the suffrages of the people. He discussed very forcibly the issues now agitating the public mind, showed that suffrage was left to the States, that the bond question was premature and altogether a Democratic bug-bear and that the only question really before the people was, shall the Union, saved by loyal blood, be controlled by loyal men, or shall it be surrendered into the hands of the leaders of the Democratic party, Wade Hampton, Gen. Forrest, *et id omne genus*.

Mr. Purviance's speech was greeted with rounds of applause, and at its conclusion, loud calls were made for Mr. Marshall who came forward amid cheers. The speaker answered categorically a number of questions propounded by the *Bedford Gazette*, which delectable sheet received a terrible flagellation at his hands. No doubt, if the editor were there, he wished for an end to this fearful diatribe which had enclosed within it all the pent-up indignation of one who, though possessing a genial life, had been stigmatized in coarsest language in a public journal. Mr. Marshall spoke for an hour and a half, and held his audience to the last. This was certainly one of the grandest efforts of his life. Mr. Marshall is a born orator, endowed with a highly imaginative faculty, impassioned and elevated, possessing a beautiful, wierd fancy, at times inclined to deal in invective, ever interspersing his remarks with wit and anecdote. He challenged any Democrat to meet him in debate, stating that he would divide his time with any one who desired to controvert his statements. The meeting adjourned with three times three spontaneous cheers for Marshall, Purviance—and the whole Republican ticket.

LOCAL POLITICS.—The Republican convention of Franklin County met on the 5th inst. and placed in nomination the following District ticket, subject to the decision of the district conferences, viz: For Congress, Hon. John Cessna of this county, for Additional Law Judge, Col. D. Watson Rowe of Franklin, the present very acceptable incumbent of that office. Both the gentleman have now received the nominations of two counties and will doubtless get that of Fulton County, which will give them the District nomination. They are undoubtedly the strongest candidates offered for the respective offices for which they are nominated.

The Democratic County Convention for Franklin County met on the 4th inst. and nominated Hon. F. M. Kimmell for Congress and J. McDonell Sharpe Esq. for Additional Law Judge neither of whom is likely to get the District nomination.

THE SACRED BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OR ILLUSTRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.—Is the title of a new work just issued by Gurdon Bill & Co., Springfield Mass. It is a work of over Six Hundred pages, is printed on good paper from Electrotype plates and is embellished with fine Steel Engravings. The work contains descriptions of Palestine: lives of the Patriarchs, Kings and Prophets and of Christ and the Apostles; with notices of the most eminent Reformers, Luther, Melauchton, Calvin &c. The book promises to be a valuable one for the general reader(.)It is sold only by subscription. Mr. Theodore Thompson is the agent, and is now engaged in canvassing Bedford County.

HANDWRITING OF GOD IN EGYPT, SINAI, AND THE HOLY LAND is the title of a new work by Rev. D. A. Randall. Published by J. W. Goodspeed &Co., 34 Park Row N. Y. The work is one of considerable interest and value, and is meeting with a ready sale. It embraces incidents of Travel, Biographical and Historical sketches, and portrays the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Bible lands. It will be found a convenient and serviceable help to the Bible reader. It is sold only by subscription. Mr. T. J. Thompson is the agent for this county.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.—On Monday last Hon. John Cessna, sold ten town lots, formerly belonging to the Lyons' estate. They were purchased by the following persons at the prices named. William Spidle, 1 lot, $425, J. L. Leesig, 2 lots, $902, W. M. Hall, 2 lots, $728, O. E. Shannon, 5 lots, $2,332.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and her son Thaddeus are stopping at Creamer's. She did not go to Europe as previously announced, preferring a trip to Bedford instead.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Joh Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Linge felter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE BAND.

BEDFORD Aug. 11, 1868.—ED. INQUIRER—*Dear Sir:* The *Gazette* appears to have run short of "nine line locals" for its last issue, and after prying into every nook for a chance to fill the vacancy by slandering somebody, finally hits of on the Band, thus:

GRATIS.—The "Republican" Silver Cornet Band took advantage of the large crowd of Democrats in town last Saturday evening, and made a display of their new horns. We understand they are going to play gratis at every Democratic meeting held in this town. This is very kind in them and shows a good feeling between the parties.

We always did feel highly complimented when we saw the Band mentioned in the papers, and language cannot express our feelings of gratitude to the press that notices us since we carry our German Silver. We are always willing to pay for a "puff" and had the *Gazette* put his first sentence under the head of "New Advertisements" and presented his bill, we would have cashed it; but as it was a "Gratis" affair, we could not expect a good job, and were not at all surprised to see the "mix." Some petty runner for the *local column*, we presume, has an object in view, which can only be gained by creating an ill-feeling or prejudice between the two Bands, or a certain class of people and our band, and it is with regard to the contemptible insinuations of the article we speak. We may have taken advantage of the large crowd in town on Saturday, to display our new instruments, but it is very queer, that nobody but the *Gazette* knew that they were all Democrats. Aside from the purpose of informing our friends that we had met with entire success in our enterprise, it *was* for the special benefit of a *few* Democrats that we played on Saturday evening. Our instruments came by express, "C. O. D," Friday noon. Some of the contemptible creatures who crawl in the vicinity of Juliana street felt their way back and forth past the express door anxiously inquiring, "Have they raised the "*spud*" to lift the box?" In course of an hour or so copperheads could be heard hissing on all the corners, "They can't make it." "They'll have to send 'em back," &c. At early dark we lifted the box and the next day the same snakes hissed the same tune, and some of them roosted on the empty box and made the yesterday's inquiry, "kin they lift 'em?" Under these circumstances we concluded on Saturday evening that if these "blind leaders of the blind" couldn't *see*, we would give them an opportunity to *hear*, the "peace horns." And hereafter any one of the "tribe" whose stomach can't digest Republican music, *can be accommodated* with *Democratic airs*. It is further insinuated, that it is premeditated on the part of the Republican Band, to disturb every Democratic meeting held in the town. We condemn this as a falsehood from beginning to end. It was understood that the Seymour club was to convene at, or in, the Court House, on Saturday, and no man of sense or principle, can attribute disturbance to the Band on that occasion. A specimen of that "friendly feeling" has been manifested in that article, and also on other occasions, by the writer's chums. But no fears need be entertained. The Band will not molest or disturb any of their meetings intentionally, and all that is asked is that the meetings be a little more consistent with the hand bills, and if a crowd of good Democrats can not be got to the Court House, to aid in Blair's Rebellion, postpone the meeting, and advertise for an out door one the next week, and you will have no difficulty.

REPUBLICAN SILVER CORNET BAND.

FROM HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.—August 10th 1868.—*Editor Inquirer*—DEAR SIR—As you have frequentlyexpressed, through the columns of your excellent paper, a desire to hear from your friends in the country, it is to be hoped that a short correspondence from this frequented and fast becoming popular summer resort will find favor with you, and also prove acceptable, to, at least, some of your readers. In the beginning, let it be understood that nothing of paticular moment, political or otherwise, has transpired in this neighborhood, from which to make up anything like an interesting letter. However, such items as are in store shall be given for what they are worth, with the hope that you will overlook the lack of that general information always desirable in correspondence.

This locality has been somewhat enlivened by the number of visitors attendant upon the Springs during the season. The boarding houses in the neighborhood have been pretty well crowded all summer, and no doubt, were there ample accommodations here, as many more would have availed themselves of the benefit afforded by the use of this wonderful water. It does seem strange that no one cares to make a move toward improvement here, when such available natural advantages are presented. The climate is salubrious, and the water is pronounced unsurpassed in point of health renewing qualities. A commodious boarding house and some improvement around the spring would certainly tend to make the place attractive.

Quite a number of pic-nic parties have been held here within the past two weeks. On Thursday last, one of the gayest, perhaps, of the season, came off—that is if we may be allowed to judge from the zest with which the enjoyments were entered into by the parties composing it. It was made up principally from Schellsburg, Buena Vista and Burns' Mills. Various amusements were indulged during the day. An interesting party, among whom we noticed some particular friends of the INQUIRER, put in a considerable portion of the day at croquet, some wandered through the woods or joined in the games, the names and character of which are best known to those who enjoy out-door sports, whilst the sound of the violin coming from the "house on the hill" indicated that dancing was being indulged in by others. Early in the evening a motion to adjourn was made, and carried, and all started for home. A halt was made at the "Foot," where a majority of the party availed themselves of the kind invitation of one of the gentlemanly proprietors of the steam tannery at that place, to stop and enjoy a "hop" in the large room in the building lately erected by Messrs. Black & Boblitz. Mr. Black kindly furnished the music for the occasion, and a lively and pleasant time was had by those who indulged in "tripping the light fantastic toe." At about eleven o'clock, the party started for home, that portion from Bedford being the last to leave the scene that had brought to them so much pleasure and left such delightful remembrances.

Politics here is not much spoken of, although, like other portions of the county, a number of changes are mentioned in favor of the nation's choice, the hero of the war, the saviour of his country—GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT. Harrison township will do her whole duty in the coming contest. With Frank Blair tied to the ticket, no hope is entertained for the success of the Democracy in this section.

The INQUIRER is ever a welcome visitor here. We notice, however that a number of our good Republicans do not take your paper. This should not be. Could they but realize its worth even as a family paper, they would not be without it. It is to be hoped that you will have added quite a number of names from this township to your list of subscribers. With an earnest wish for the success of the cause of the country, yours, &c., VETERAN.

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

The Heated Term.

August is invariably an unhealthy month, and the dog-days are universally quoted as an unhealthy season. Diseases more frequently terminate fatally at this time than at any other, owing to the relaxation of the system. This is, therefore, the proper time to use a remedy that will recuperate the strength and fortify the system against the attacks of disease. Experience has demonstrated the fact that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the best medicine used to accomplish this desirable object. By its use the appetite is increased, digestion promoted, all feelings of depression removed, and the vital functions restored. The afflicted should avoid all pernicious alcoholic preparations purporting to be tonics and restoratives, as they only afford temporary exhilirations, and eventually entail dangerous, if not fatal, results. This is never the case with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S. They afford permanent benefit and soothe the nerves without reaction following their use. The weak and debilitated, by its aid, awake to a sense of the enjoyments of life, and they are enabled once more to take their accustomed positions in society. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are now considered the standard remedy for all diseases arising from an impurity of the blood. They are manufactured in great quantities, and there is scarcely a city or hamlet on the habitable globe where they may not be found.

DIED.

August 8, 1868, ELLA MAY, youngest child of Scott W. and Eliza A. Hughes, after a short illness, aged 5 months and 24 days.

On Friday night, July 24th, 1868, FRANKIE H., infant son of John A. and Maggie Stuckey, of Altona, Ills., aged 3 months and 24 days.

The messenger of death often comes with a ruthless hand—it plucks the bud and severs the golden chain of affection; just as we learn to love its beauty and feel its power, we hear the innocent music of its soul only for a moment, when death comes to rescue the object of our affection. With sad, yet uncomplaining hearts, we part with FRANKIE, feeling he is but a bud transplanted to another clime. For a cherub on earth, he gently passed away to become an angel in Heaven. E.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

SAVE COSTS!

All persons having unsettled accounts on the books of the late firm of G. R. & W. OSTER, are requested to call at once and settle the same by CASH or note, otherwise costs will be added without respect to person.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, Pa., Aug. 14, 1868:m3

TRINITY SCHOOL,
CLAYMONT, DELAWARE.

One hour's ride from Philadelphia, on the Baltimore Railroad. A Select Family School for Boys. The Winter Term of this School will open on September 9th. For circulars containing full information, Catalogue, Course of Studies, &c., address,

Rev. J. STURGIS PEARCE, Rector.
7aug4w

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for trial at September Term, 1868, 7th day:

Paul S. Mock vs. Josiah Burk.
W. S. Fluck et al vs. James Bowser.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Joseph Williams vs Solomon Williams
Thomas Ritchey vs Jacob Lingenfelter et al
Fredaline Smith et al vs John Cavender et al
John Peterson vs James Heffner & Co.
Mary Jane Holsinger vs Josiah Holsinger.
Sophia Hook et al vs Thomas Growden et al
Elizabeth Beeler et al vs S L Russell, Trustee, &c.
John Metzgar's adm'r vs Dry Ridge Church
John Cessna vs Jonathan Bowser
Fredaline Smith et al vs Alexander Fletcher
Joseph Garlick vs Abraham Garlick,
John S. Rinard vs David B. Kockendarfer
B. W. Garretson vs Philip Little et al
Susannah C. Tayler vs William Colvin
Peter Cramer vs William Karns
Thomas Growden vs. Archibald Blair et al
Same vs Mary Wigfield et al
Certified August 10, 1868.
14aug O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and levari facias to me directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 160 acres more or less, 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, log stable, saw mill and apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jno England on the east, David J. Morris on the south, Lewis Koons and Henry O'Neal on the west, and Frederick Davis on the north; situated in West Providence township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Philip Chamberlain.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 147 acres more or less, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a 2½ story log house and double log barn thereon erected, and small apple and peach orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Samuel Kerr and Jackson Kerr on the west, James Wertz on the south-east, Widow Mullin on the north, and situate in Harrison township, Bedford co.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Nelson B. Miller.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 240 acres more or less, about 85 acies cleared and under fence, with two two-story houses and two barns thereon erected; also a young apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of E. L. Anderson, John Lafferty and others, and situate in Juniata township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of W B Weimer and Hannah Weimer.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing one acre more or less, with a two story plank house thereon, adjoining lands of Chas. Grubenmeier on the South, Hughy Moors on the North and West and fronting on the road leading to Dutch Corner; situate in Bedford township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Eveline Harlerood.

ALSO, All that certain tract of land situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a black oak, a corner of the hereinafter described tract, thence south by line of said tract 39 degrees and 39 minutes east 78 perches to a post; thence south 24 degrees east 26 and 45-100 perches to stones; thence south 2 degrees and 11 minuths east 71 and 7-10 perches to a chestnut; thence south three degrees and forty-two minutes east twenty-three perches to a post; thence north seventy-eight degrees west three and nine-tenths perches to a chestnut oak; thence south seventy-six degrees and forty-eight minutes west twenty-two one-tenth perches to a chestnut; thence south twenty degrees and thirty-three minutes west eighty-six perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-two degrees west forty-two and sixty-five hundredths perches to a beech; thence north thirty-two degrees and seventeen minutes west twenty-four and five-tenths perches to a maple; thence north forty-seven degrees and ten minutes east sixty-six and sixty-five hundredths perches to stones (white oak gone); thence north forty-two degrees and thirty-three minutes west forty-four and four tenths perches to a white oak stump; thence north fourteen and three-fourths degrees West seventy and five-tenths to black oak, the place of beginning, containing about fifty-eight acres, leaving out of and taking from the said fifty-eight acres as above described, however, ten acres and sixty-five perches of the same, conveyed by deed of said James Maguire and John B. Given and wife to John Rommell and John Rommell, Jr., dated the 4th day of August A. D. 1865, and recorded in Bedford county, in Record Book "A N," page 584 et Leg; and leaving out of and taking from said fifty-eight acres above described, also, a small lot of about one-fourth of an acre, conveyed by deed of said James Maguire and John B Given and wife dated the third day of April, A. D. 1865, to Lewis Anderson, recorded in Bedford County, A L page 379, but retaining as subject to the said mortgage all the rights and privileges reserved to the said grantors, their heirs and assigns in the said parts so conveyed to said Rommells and Anderson. Also, the undivided one-third part of a tract of land containing two hundred and five and one-half acres, more or less, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected two dwelling houses and two barns, being the same tract conveyed to Hezekiah Easton et al by William Anderson by deed recorded in Bedford county, in book A A. page 349; adjoining lands of Asa Duval et al, situate adjoining the first above described tract, and in the same township; the right and title of Hezekiah Easton therein (being the one-third part) having passed by Sheriff's sale to John McCanless, and his right by Sheriff's sale to Samuel J. Brown, Esq., who conveys the same by deed dated 12th May, 1862, to said Maguire and Given; situate in Broadtop township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Maguire and John B. Given.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, August 5, 1868.

LOOK OUT.

The Books of IRVINE & STATLER are still in my hands for collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on their Books from and after the 10th day of August, 1868, will be issued on without regard to friend or foe.

Bedford, July 31, H. NICODEMUS.

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Simon L. Hamaker and J. Piper Smith, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq. Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Hall, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Isaac L. Snyder, Adm'r of the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of J. H. Dilling and Geo. Hoover, admr's of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The account of John T. Ake and Abraham Hull, adm'rs of the estate of John Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Michael S. Miller, adm'r of the estate of John H. Miller, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of William Gephart, adm'r of the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of John Louderbaugh, late guardian of Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, minor children of Rachel Garlick, dec'd.

The account of John G. Smith, guardian of Franklin Kegg, minor son of John Kegg, dec'd.

The final account of Levi Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter H. Shires and Samuel Stahl, adm'rs of the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of P. F. Lehman, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Hyssong, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.

The account of Lewis M. Slatler, administrator of the estate of Joseph Brinkey, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of George D. Shuck, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Josiah D. Shuck, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

14aug O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of Sept., being the 7th day*, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bedford, Aug. 3, 1868. 4w

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.
7aug

HAND BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1868.—READY IN JULY.—Specially adapted for use in the coming Presidential campaign. Will contain all the matter in the Political Manuels of the Government, and of Parties, including Impeachment, Reconstruction, General Politics, Platforms, Acceptance of Candidates, &c., from April, 1865, to July, 1868. Tables on Debt and Taxation, Revenue and Expenditures, Banks, Southern Registration and Votes. Election Tables from 1860 to date. 400 pages, 8vo. cloth, $2.50, post paid.

The Political Manuel for 1868, separately, cloth, $1; paper cover, 75 cents, post paid. Address

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of House of Representatives,
17july4t Washington, D. C.

OUR NEW CHART FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IS READY, giving the best of likenesses of GRANT and COLFAX, Sketches of their Lives, Platform, Letters of Acceptance, Portraits of all the Presidents, and much Statistical Matter relating to previous Presidential Elections.

A good agent wanted in this county. Address

H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
june26:1t 21 John St., New York.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

FINE CIGARS.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S NEW STORE, if you wish to get the best five cent Cigar in town. Try their ten cent YARA and HAVANA Cigars, the flavor of which will waft you into enraptured bliss. They have the best assortment of Cigars and Chewing Tobaccos in town. july17

EXPERIENCE teaches all to go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S large and spacious *new store* and get everything they want, and also to get good goods at MODERATE PRICES. New goods every week, and constantly in store a large and attractive stock of desirable goods. july17

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Miscellaneous.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS !!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING
FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

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BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
TAKE NOTICE.

Sealed Proposals for the erection of the Bedford County Poor House will be received at the office of the County Commissioners, in Bedford, until SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, when the contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

The building to be erected on the present Poor House property, to be two stories and a basement in height, large enough to accommodate one hundred and twenty paupers, and to be completed, and ready for use, on or before the 1st day of October, 1869.

The Commissioners will furnish the

Farm, Garden & Household.

HOW THE CHINESE MAKE DWARF TREES.

We have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet, and so manage to make them "keepers at home," but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower pots for half a century, has always been much of a secret. They aim first and last at the seat of vigorous growth, endeavoring to weaken it as far as may consist with the preservation of life. They begin at the beginning. Take a young plant (say a seedling or cutting of a cedar) when only two or three inches high they cut off its tap-root as soon as it has other rootlets enough to live upon, and replant it in a shallow earthen pot or pan. The end of the tap-root is generally made to rest on a flat stone within it. Alluvial clay is then put into the pot, much of it in bits the size of beans, and just enough in kind and quantity to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant. Water enough is given to keep it in growth, but not enough to excite a vigorous habit. So, likewise, in the application of light and heat. As the Chinese pride themselves on the shape of their miniature trees, they use strings, wires and pegs, and various other mechanical contrivances to promote symmetry of habit, or to fashion their pets nto odd fancy figures. Thus, by the use of very shallow pots, the growth of the tap-roots is out of the question; by the use of poor soil and little of it, and little water, any strong growth is prevented. Then, too, the top and side roots being within easy reach of the gardener, are shortened by his pruning knife or seared with his hot iron. So the little tree, finding itself headed on every side, gives up the idea of strong growth, asking only for life, and just growth enough to live and look well. Accordingly, each new set of leaves become more and more stunted, the buds and rootlets are diminished in proportion, and at length a balance is established between every part of the tree, making it a drawf in all respects. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years; in others ten or fifteen years are necessary. Such is fancy horticulture among the Celestials.—*The Technologist.*

INSECTS ON PARLOR PLANTS.

There is a variety of insects which infest parlor plants, and, unless looked after very closely, will destroy their beauty. The green fly is a great pest to parlor and greenhouse plants; but is easily killed in the greenhouse, by filling the house thoroughly with tobacco smoke at the close of the day, and then shutting it up tight for the night. For parlor plants, it will be necessary to put them in large boxes or barrels, and fill them with smoke, and cover up tight. This will effectually destroy this destructive and disgusting insect. By immersing the plants in a tub of soapsuds, they may be freed from the fly. To do this, a piece of pasteboard should be made to cover the pot, cutting a side slit for the stem; then holding the hand over the pasteboard, the pot may be inverted without disturbing the mould, and, by the immersion, the foliage will be effectually freed from the insect.

The red spider may be detected by examining the leaves, which look yellow and sickly; but they are so small it will require good eyes to see them. This minute, ugly customer, is not so easily got rid of as the green fly. Plants from neglected greenhouses are infested with it. The most effectual way of destroying this insect is to give the plants repeated syringing with sulphur and water, or a solution of whale oil soap water. The plants can be taken out of doors on a mild day, and the operation performed upon them, remembering that it is important to syringe the under side of the leaf as well as the upper side, as the red spider will be found in greater abundance there.

There is another insect more difficult to get rid of than either of those named. It is the mealy bug, which may be found in the axils of the leaves, and on the stems of oranges, camelias, heaths, etc. It looks like little specks of cotton; but, upon picking it off, a disagreeable, ugly-looking insect will be found impedded in this glutinous, cottony substance. It is sometimes very troublesome in graperies, and requires much care to get rid of it. It is only to be destroyed by industriously picking it off.—*From Breck's New Book of Flowers.*

HUNTING FOR THE COWS.—Many of our farmers have wasted years of valuable time just because they did not teach their cows to come home at night. Any one who has ever lived or traveled in the country will remember the familiar Co-bos, Co-bos, of the farmer's son, or hired man, as they endeavor to coax the cows from the woods or the tall grass in the great pastures. We have had a little experience in these matters, and well remember how many times we have waded through the brush and bog looking for the cows, and, boy-like, we thought them dreadful contrary animals. But we have lived long enough to learn better, and now think that the biped was the more contrary animal of the two. Boys, we will tell you a secret that will save you a great deal of trouble, and it is this: Just sow a few rons of corn in drills, where it will be handy to the milking place, and every time the cows are driven upat night, or in the morning, give each one a good armeful of the fresh cornstalks, and our word for it, the cows will always be on hand at milking time. Besides this, they will give more milk, and forget to kick over the milk pail, even if you do whistle a little too loud.—*Weekly Sun.*

GO TO FARMING.—A good living is what comparatively few men succeed in making in village or city life, and yet nothing is more easy of accomplishment on the farm. Besides, these is a pleasure in cultivating and embellishing the earth, improving and increasing its products, and thus adding to the aggregate of human hapiness. Why, then, should young men hesitate to become farmers? It is both progtable and honorable. It is the nearest approximation to independence that man, as a member of society, can make. A gentleman farmer—and all farmers are, or should be, gentlemen—belongs to an order of nobility that is not indebted to place-holders for its installation, and may, if he chooses, be ranked among the greatest benefactors of the human race. Let all idle young men go to work on farms, and quit seeking third and fourth rate clerkships. In short, go to farming and quit begging.—*Exchange.*

CURE FOR FOUNDER.—The *Rural World* proposes to cure founder in horses in this way:

"Take the horse into a brook or stream of water deep enough to nearly reach his body and fasten him there with his head so high that he cannot drink. If the weather is warm keep him there several hours. Then remove him and rub his legs thoroughly to promote circulation. If still lame, repeat the process three or four times and a cure will be effected. In Winter twenty minutes will be long enough to keep the horse in water, when he should be taken out and rubbed as in the other case—repeating the operation if necessary. This is said to cure all cases of founder, when not of long standing.

ONE of the best farmers in Kansas is the Govenor. His wheat crop amounts to 10,000 bushels.

JUNE 1, in Australia, grapes and apples were gathered, and winter had set in.

Humorous.

WHEN is a man thinner than a shingle? When he is a shaving.

IF thou art a master, be sometimes blind, if a servant, sometimes deaf.

THE height of impudence—taking shelter from the rain in an umbrella shop.

NO wonder that the female sex is so obstinate, The Latin word for woman is *mulier.*

TO lose your watch interferes with your pleasure; at least it prevents you from having a good time.

WHY should physicians have a greater horror of the sea than any body else? Because they are more liable to see sickness.

IT is said when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two she begins to get alarmed at his indifference.

WHY is the letter "u" of more value than cream to a dairy maid?—Because it makes "better" "butter."

THE minister who boasted of preaching without notes don't wish to be understood to refer to greenbacks.'

WHY do girls kiss each other and men do not? Because girls have nothing bctter to kiss, and the men have.

THE most intensely Southern mariner we ever heard of was one that refused to be guided by the north star.

WHEELS like men are often tired, and very frequently from a kindred cause—going round so much.

WHAT would this world be without a woman? A perfect blank—like a sheet of paper—not even *ruled.*

THE new moon reminds one of a giddy girl, because she is too young to show much reflection.

PAT thinks it is good for a man to sometimes be alone, especially if he has his swateheart with him.

JOSH BILLINGS says he never will patronize a lottery so long as he can hire any body else to rob him at reasonable wages.

WHAT's the difference between an Indian and an Irishman? One smokes the pipe of peace, the other the piece of a pipe.

"MY DEAR," said a cross grained husband to his long suffering wife, "do you intend to make a tool of me!" "No my love; nature has saved me that trouble.

PRECEPTS are poor stuff tew bring up younng ones on, it is like sending them down cellar without enny kandle tew learn them tew see in the dark.

HIPOKRASY is one ov the vices yu kant konvert; yu might az well undertake to git the wiggle out ov a snake, or the grease out ov fat pork.

SAMPSON'S claims as a public performer are based upon the fact that in his last appearance before the Philistines. he "brought down the house."

THE arm of a pretty girl wound tight around your neck has been discovered to be an infallible remedy for sore throat. It beats pepper tea all hollow.

A GREAT many young men about town evidently believe in steam power. They use it daily, and go home at night under a full head of steam.

A PLATE of apples was being passed around to a group of children, one of whom took the largest and reddest one on the plate. What a greedy child! exclaimed another of the girls, adding, I wanted *that one* myself.

"OH!" said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth you've pulled out!" "Very sorry, sir," said the blunderning operator, "but as there were only three when I began I am sure to be right next time."

A DANDY getting measured for a pair of boots observed:

"Make them cover the calt.'

'Heavens!' exclaimed the shomaker astounded, surveying his customaker. 'I have not got leather enough."

A PHYSICIAN living in a certain town in Hampshire, who had determind to change his residence, but who hesitated upon receiving from four hundred and fifty of his fellow townsmen a petition that he would remain, went off at once on learning that the petition had been circulated by the undertaker.

A BLIND man had been sitting one day, and pleasantly chatting with some visitors for an hour, when one of them wished the company good-morning, and left the room. "What white teeth that lady has!" said the sarcastic blind man. "How can you possibly tell that?" said a friend. "Because," was the ready answer, "for the last half hour she has done nothing but laugh."

A SNAKE STORY.—Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie, but he used to relate this: He was standing one day beside a frog pond—we have his word for it—and saw a large garter snake make an attempt upon an enormous bull frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another until nothing was left of them.

A CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S boy went into a baker's shop for a twopenny loaf, and conceiving it to be diminutive in size, he told the baker that he did not believe it was weight. "Never mind that," replied the man of dough "you will have the less to carry." "True!" replied the lad; and throwing three halfpence on the counter, left the shop. The baker called lustily after him, that he had not left mony enough. "Never mind that," said young sooty, "you will have the less to count."

SHERIDAN was once staying at the house of an elderly lady, in the country, who wanted more of his company than he was willing to give. Proposing one day to take a stroll with him, he excused himself on account of the inclemency of the weather. Shortly afterward she met him sneaking out alone. "So, Mr. Sheridan," said she, "It has cleared up." "Just a little, ma'am—enough for one, but not enough for two."

RETORT COURTEOUS.—"What business is your father?" asked an imperious colonel of a modest-looking lieutenant. "A tobacconist, sir." "What a pity he did not make you one." "Possibly, sir. And, now, will you allow me to ask you a question? "Certainly. What is it?" "What was your father?" "My father was a gentleman, sir," replied the haughty and imperious colonel. "Well, then, it is a duced pity he didn't make you one."

AN Irish stranger, slightly the worse for whiskey, got entangled in a political controversy, in a saloon in Trenton one day last week. He advocated 'Democracy' with great volubility. His antagonist ventured to remark:

'You don't know what Democracy is!'

'Don't know what Democracy is, ye Black Republican spalpeen. I've been in the Ohio State Prison for five years, served in the rebel army three years, and voted six times in the Sixth Ward,, New York, at the last election. Devil a man in the United States has served a better apprenticeship to Democracy than myself.'

The 'Radical' knocked under and treated the party.

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